

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1888.

They Can't Beat Father Abram That

Way-They Shouldn't Try. The directors of the gallant young Sheriff GRANT'S canvass have opened war upon Father ABBAM HEWITT with what is probably regarded as their biggest gun. If it is a fair shot no one can object.

That everybody may judge for himself, we give the text of an appeal to workingmen which is now issued in various languages from Mr. GRANT'S bureau:

"On Thursday evening, Dec. 23, 1897, Mayor Hawitt delivered aspeech at the annual dinner of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and made a bitter attack on organized labor. Among other harsh utterances he said: 'They are worse than burglars worse than highwaymen, for instead of taking away the property of the n, they (organized later) rob the whole community my an organization exists which has dared to me the power which has obstructed one of the grea assume the power which has countried to wipe out a hun-highways of the country and tried to wipe out a hun-dred millions worth of property. Who are they (or-contred labor)! You don't know them. They are no, ganized labor)? You don't know them. They are n bodies. They sit in secret conclave and launch forth o ders and make attack on this city and every city."

The italics are ours. The words italicised. which are placed in brackets as the supposed subject of Mr. Hewrrr's criticism, are the language of the circulars.

Mr. Hewirr was not talking about organtred labor, but about the Knights. It was the wretched excesses to which they had been egged by their swollen-headed leaders the exhibition of physical force and of united and bitter hostility to all other laborers-that aroused Uncle ABRAM's feelings, and made him say what he felt with an intensity unrestrained by any petty fear of the consequences to himself. That was what his condemnation was put on, and not, as the GRANT circular would have us believe, upon organized labor; and if the Knights of Labor had run their association upon Uncle ABRAM's principles they might to-day be prosperous and useful instead of breaking up after costing thousands of disappointed workmen their dollars and places. That was the sort of thing Uncle ABRAM was against, and any attempt to distort it into an attack against labor organization as a principle will not go down with the broad judgment of the public, any more than it will receive the approval of so fine a young fellow as Sheriff Grant when his attention is called to it by THE SUN.

ARRAM S. HEWITT is as true, as friendly, and as confident a believer in the idea of organized labor as the President or Chairman or Master Workman of any association in the land. We have heard Mr. HEWITT again and again express in private his belief in the justice of their principles and the duty of encouraging and assisting their progress. Whoever says that because of his frank criticism of outrages committed in labor's name, he is not the friend of labor, would pay that those republicans who deplored the violence of Danton and Robespierre were not the friends of French freedom.

### Lord Sackville Will Go.

From the talk which Gen. COLLINS and JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY had with Mr. CLEVE-LAND on Saturday at Secretary WHITNEY'S house, it appears certain that the President has new minde up his mind to deal with Lord SACKVILLE as Fresident TAYLOR dealt with Major Poussin, provided the British Minister is not at once recalled by his own Government, That is to say, unless Lord SALISBURY removes Lord SACKVILLE today or to-morrow, Mr. CLEVELAND will instruct Mr. BAYARD to send him his passports, and decline to recognize him any longer as a channel of communication between Great Britain and the United States

Public opinion in this country, without regard to party divisions, will sustain the President in anything he may do to assert the dignity of our Government. Lord SACK-VILLE has insulted the whole American people in insulting their Chief Executive and their Senate. His original indiscretion, the writing of a letter advising an American citi zen how to vote, is a small part of the offence he has committed. The insinuations which the letter to MURCHISON contained against the good faith of one branch of our National Legislature and against the personal sincerity of the President himself, were openly repeated, in still more outrageous form, in various interviews designed for publication; and the Brit ish Minister actually had the impudence when repeating these insults to treat the whole episode with a jaunty attempt at fronfeal humor, as an illustration of the inferior civilization of the American people He has dropped this tone since he heard from London, but the deliberate intention on his part to make himself odious was suf ficiently exhibited.

Lord Sackville has been in the diplo matic service of his country for more than forty years. Whatever may be the measure of his intellect, he understands the traditions and etiquette of diplomacy as well as any man alive. He has been in Washington since 1881. During the past four years he has engaged in promoting the Fisheries treaty. In none of his negotiations and operations with respect to that treaty, so long as there seemed to be a pros pect of its ratification, did he imperil success by an indiscreet utterance, a foolish remark, or even a momentary failure of tact or courtesy. The same thing is true, as far as we knew, concerning all of Lord SACRVILLE'S intercourse with the represent atives of our Government. That he should auddenly become insulting and offensive by s mere blunder, without intending to be insulting and offensive, is quite inconceivable a psychological impossibility.

For this reason, the rebuke administered to the British Minister by the Government and people he has so outrageously affronted ought to be dealt in the most emphatic manney. It is not a question of friendly or un friendly relations with Lord SACKVILLE'S Government, not a question of favorable or unfavorable effect upon the campaign prospects of any party, not a question of Amer can politics in any sense. The one thing to red is the prompt and effective assertion of the dignity of the American Government, Self-respect requires it, patriotism demands it, and precedent indicates very plainly the way.

The nearest parallel to the case of Lord SACRVILLE is that of the French Minister Pousses, who was sent home between morning and night by the Administration he had insulted. In Poussin's case there was no and, direct or indirect for his recall. re should be no demand of the sort in ent instance. Without any request, or any intimation of a desire to have Poussin called home, the facts were laid before the French Government through the American ster in Paris; and this act of courtesy having been performed, and the French Government having failed in its obvious duty under the circumstances, Secretary CLAYTON was instructed by President Tay-LOR to furnish Poussin with his passports, and notify him that his presonce in our country was no longer desired. Any milder tment of Lord SACEVILLE by President

CLEVELAND would fall short of the require ments of the case.

We regard it as a misfortune that Lord SACKVILLE did not receive his passports within twenty-four hours after the publication of his offence. We rejoice to see, however, that there has been since Tuesday last a notable education of public sentiment and patriotic impulse, with regard to the proper course of a self-respecting Government which has been grossly insulted by its guest.

### Hill Haters Take a Rest.

There seems to be a lull in the tempest which was raging in the Mugwump teapot against Governor HILL. There is little playing of the cudgels with which the HILL haters were smiting the air under the impression that they were hitting him. Mr. WALTER S. LOGAN, the modest young Yale graduate who has undertaken to defeat the Democratic candidate for Governor, continues, we believe, to utter and emit postal cards, but, somehow or other, the anti-HILL movement fails to move. The absurdity and jackass-eared imbecility of it have been evident from the first, but these are only the strawberry marks of its Mugwump origin. Can it be possible that some glimmering of its fatuous futility has dawned upon its makers? What is the reason that the Mugwumps, after putting their hands to the plough, have looked back? Has their lie reservoir given out? Are their brickbats all gone?

That Governor HILL has been received in the West with the respect and the enthusiasm to which the great post he holds, his unblemished character, his faithful service to the Democracy, and the promise of a still more splendid career in national politics, entitle him, cannot be the reason why the Mugwumps are less active if not less virulent against him. They had much rather that the Democrats should lose Indiana than that Governor HILL should have any honor from it.

Nor is it because Mr. CLEVELAND is for HILL and JONES as Governor HILL is for CLEVELAND and THURMAN that the HILL haters are quiet. They would rather see the President beaten than HILL elected.

Perhaps they are only waiting to get breath for a few more lies in this closing week of the canvass. But it will be of no use. The regular Democracy of New York has got these kickers where the mink had the gosling.

### The Ninth Commandment.

The unfortunate result of the BURGHARD delegation of clergymen, got together in 1884 to impress the country with the irresistible attractions of Brother BLAINE, doesn't seem to be remembered. Two hundred and twentynine clergymen of this State, all good and well-meaning men, but most of them 18-carat Republicans, united the other day in an apneal to their fellow citizens to vote for Dr. WARNER MILLER.

Two hundred and twenty-nine clergymen learned, respectable, and conscientious as they may be, are not the clergy of this State. much less a majority of the voters of this State. The 229 clergymen will vote as their consciences command them, and so will the rest of the voters. In some points, however, the 229 are not acting upon knowledge, but in the dark.

For instance, their pronunciamento speaks of Governor HILL as "this champion of the dram shops." Are they aware that Governor HILL, himself a teetotaler, is the creator of the Commission for the revision of the excise laws? The basis of sound and rational temperance legislation for the future in New York must be the recommendations and report of this Commission, representing all shades of opinion, formed to do justice to every interest involved, receiving light upon its subject from all sides, and prepared, when its deliberations shall be concluded, to submit for the consideration of the Legislature and the people the facts and conclusions upon which an excise law, just, practicable and effectual, can be framed.

The 229 should consult, repeat, and act upon the ninth commandment. Probably they do, except at election time.

# Still Defying the Law.

The elevated railroad companies in Brook lyn still continue to defy the law, and darken the streets by placing advertising signs against the open iron work about the platforms of their stations.

This is not permitted in New York. Why is it tolerated in Brooklyn? Are the people there more indifferent to their rights, or are the municipal authorities negligent? Brooklyn has an excellent Mayor, and we are sure these obnoxious signs would have to go if he took the matter in hand.

It may be true that the Common Counci has no authority to compel their removal; but, if so, the Attorney-General could prob ably bring a suit in the name of the people would be effective, like the actions which have been instituted from time to time in this city to prevent the unauthorized erection of sheds on the public plers.

If the Corporation Counsel says that the city of Brooklyn cannot cause the obstructions to be taken away, let the Mayor apply to the Attorney-General.

The maintenance of these advertising signs in places where they darken the streets and obstruct the free passage of light to the houses in the neighborhood of the stations is an invasion of public right, and calls for action on the part of the public authorities.

The elevated railroads were incorporated to be common carriers, and not advertising agencies.

American Surveyors Lead the World. The achievements of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey have been appreciatively described in the paper contributed by Mr. H. P. Wells to Harper's Weekly. some of the instances of accuracy and enterprise there cited are remarkable. A few years ago two parties of observers meas ured base lines at Baltimore and Atlanta respectively, about 600 miles apart, and then triangulated toward each other, meeting midway on a common line. This final line has been computed by each party from its own data, and although it was about 294 miles long, the difference between the two computations was only half an inch. The recent work of the bureau has "shown a mean erro of only 51-100 of a second, equivalent to less than 1-10 of an inch of error in a circle a mile in diameter; the very best European work shows a mean error of from 59-100 to 70-100 of a second." While in many cases such accuracy is not practically needed, the habit and the method are important; besides, a minute error becomes a greater one by multiplication and by entering as a factor into other calculations. The Yolo base line in California, measured seven years ago,

is eleven miles long, and has a probable error falling within one-third of an inch. In enterprise, as well as in accuracy, American work is said to surpass the European. The longest line ever observed on the other side of the ocean, according to the authority just quoted, was one of 168 miles, connecting Spain and Algiers. It was obtained by French and Spanish officers, with a party of about 100 assistants. They took an entire season for the purpose, operating in an inhabited country, and the French Colonel received decora-

tions and other honors for his success. Our Geodetic Survey, with parties of ten men or fewer, operating in a California wilderness and in snow, obtained a line 190 miles long, while the two other sides of the triangle were 167 and 133 miles. "The area of their largest triangle was 5,376 square miles, while ours was 10,850; the largest tract enclosed within their lines was 8,701 square miles, while ours was 21,000." The Franco-Spanish operation is also said to have been less accurate than ours. Mr. Colonna gave a striking account of the employment of the simplified American heliotrope instrumenta couple of brass rings and a 4-inch mirror with a swivel joint set on a telescope-in this great California triangle. He had, after great difficulty, established his instruments on the top of Mount Shasta, about 190 miles from Mount Helens, or nearly as far as from Boston to New York:

"I turned my telescope in the direction of Mount Lola, and there was the heliotrope. 100 miles off, shining like a star of the first magnitude. I gave a few flashes from my own, and they were answered at once by flashes from Lola. Then turning my telescope in the direction of Mount Helena, there, too, was the heliotrope shining as prettily as the one at Lois."

On the coast the work of the Bureau re quires great watchfulness, as changes are incessant, and upon the chargs made up from the observations of the Coast Survey navigation relies. The deep sea soundings effected by the Coast Survey vessel Blake are famous the world over. The appropriation for the Coast Survey for the last fiscal year was less than half a million dollars. Still, it has been urged by some naval officers that the Coast Survey proper could be conducted even more effectively for practical purposes, and certainly more economically, if transferred to the Navy Department instead of being united with the Geodetic Survey under the Treasury Department. An argument was made two or three years ago to this effect by Lieut. G. L. DYER of the Hydrographic Office of the navy, who cited the opinion of various officers that simplifled charts of the coast noting the latest changes, could be issued more promptly and with less expense by refraining from the scientific refinements already spoken of in the work of the present organization. It was also urged that great attention to cadastral features, which note the boundary lines of estates on the coast and other artificial features, have led to delays in providing what navigators specially require.

These are points that deserve the attention of Congress, since the most practical and wisest organization should be secured for our great maritime interests. Without dwelling on them, it is evident that the scientific inland work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey has many triumphs of which the nation may well be proud.

### Therefore.

Beyond the sound of the loud bazoo and ar away from the shade of the chestnut tree sits the independent citizen of this town and resolves his mind to these conclusions: HUGH J. GRANT is a nice fellow, but he easn't the originality, the experience, or the force of ABRAM S. HEWITT.

HUGH J. GRANT may be a successful ad ministrator; ABBAM S. HEWITT is. HUGH J. GRANT is for Tammany; ABRAM

. HEWITT is for the whole town, and all the length, breadth, height, and thickness thereof.

HUGH J. GRANT is young and can wait; ABRAM S. HEWITT must be taken before he gets impatient, and seeks the society of the angels, whose services to this municipality he has been so anxious to secure.

HUGH J. GRANT Would do his best as Mayor, but his best would not be equal to Mayor HEWITT'S. Finally, Mr. GRANT would be an experi-

ment, while Mr. HEWITT is a tried and glori-Therefore, the independent citizen will step up to the polls one week from to-mor-row and insert a ballot for ABRAM STEVENS

HEWITT, the tribune of the people, and the est Mayor this town has ever had ing her independence of China is evidently an invention. Of our vessels on the Asiatic station the Brooklyn has already started for home. and so also has the Juniata; the Monocaev is to be condemned and sold: the Essex, which

is at Chemulpo, in Corea, is ordered to come home in the spring; the Omaha and Palos are on the Japan coast, and the Marion is on a general cruise. The Richmond, which is to be the flagship of the station, will not be ready to leave New York until winter. Unless the Russian naval array in these waters is stronger than ours, the Chinese need not be troubled at present. But there is no likelihood of such usso-American coalition for Corean defence.

If THE SUN is, as it says it is, devoted to the necrets of the Damocratic party and solicitons for its uccess, why does it perists in exploiting the Sakuvilla-Van; letter, to the perious detriment of that party!—Vanistical Party for Articles.

By this time the Washington Post has probably learned that President CLEVELAND, Secre tary BAYARD, and the Democratic newspaper press generally see the necessity of "exploit ing" the SACEVILLE-WEST letter; and our contemporary's foolish question has therefore

Some interesting Arabic theories upon the color of the horse are given in an anecdote found in a new book recently published abroad: "BEN DYAR, a renowned chief of the desert, happen ing one day to be pursued by Saad-nt-Zrsatt, turned to his son and asked: "What horses are in front of the ensmy? 'White horses,' repited the son. 'It is well; let us make for the sunny side, and they will meit away like butter.' Some time afterward Bax Dras again threed to his son and said: 'What horses are in front of the enemy t' 'Black borses,' cried his son o fear; they are the negroes of the Soudan, who can not walk with bare feet upon the flints.' He changed his course and the black horses were speedily distanced.

A third time Bax Dvas asked: 'And now what horses are in the front of the enemy?' 'Dark chesimus and dark bays.' 'In that case,' said BEN Dran, 'strike out, my children, sirike out, and give your horses the heel; for these might perchance overtake us had we not given bariey to ours all the summer through."

We imagine that the experienced observers of the civilized turf will agree that old BEN DYAB was right, notwithstanding such contradictions of his principles as were afforded by two really first-class horses. Ben d'Or and Proctor Knott. The old theory that the race for equine supremacy lay between the bobtailed nag and the gray was never true. The contest is between the bay and the chestnut.

We congratulate Brother SPOCK of the New Haven Evening Register on his courageous esertion of true Democratic principles in the brief paragraph printed in another column. Down with Mugwump notions! And yet Brother SPOCE would not have said it tye, years agoprobably not six months ago.

This is truly an educational carapaign.

Hayti's fleet of three vessels has to bestir itself when, as now, the Government under-takes to blockade three ports at once. Cape Hayti, Gonaives, and St. Marc are all in insurrection against Gen. FRANÇOIS DANIS LEGITIME, whom the National Assembly at Port-au-Prince has chosen as Presider t. At St. Marc the Descalines, the principal Enytian war vessel has captured an American steamer which was attempting to run the blockade with troops, arms, and ammunitions for the insur gents. It does not appear that any complaint scainst our Government is made, and, in fact it is less than a week since t'ge Haytian Minls ter at Washington received word that the three ports in question were closed to foreign commight be duly made, and still not be in season to prevent the departure of the captured ves sel. Doubtless the examination of the case be-fore the prize court will show from what port made a fortunate stroke in the capture.

A good deal of not very high-priced wit is contributed about this time by Republicans who happen to receive circulars or appeals for subscriptions from the Democratic campaign managers, or by Democrata who find in their morning mail one of Brother Quar's tender

Forbear, gentlemen! Take no ungenerous advantage of an obvious error. Mistakes will happen at the best regulated headquarters.

This has been an extraordinary year for the dedication of battle monuments on the field of Gettysburg. Scores of them have been added to the already large collection, and the scene there is now such as can nowhere else be found on the globe. Among the most suggestive of these memorials are the five added last week to do honor to the Maryland organfrations that took part in it on the Union side. These were Col. MAULSBY's Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Wallace's Eastern Shore Regiment, Col. Sudshung's Third Maryland, all of which served in Gen. RUGER's division of the Twelfth Corns; Lieut,-Col. DEEMS's First Maryland Cavalry, in GREGG's division of PLEASON-Tox's corps; and Righy's Battery A. of Capt. FITZHUGH's brigade of the artillery reserve. Marylanders fought, too, on the other side, and this greatest of the battlefields of the war foreibly illustrates how neighbor was arrayed against neighbor a quarter of a century ago.

If Tammany wanted a candidate willing to stand up and discuss municipal affairs with Father ABRAM, it should have nominated young Mr. Gibbers.

## WANTED: A NON-SECTABIAN OATH.

Rabbi Kohler Wants a Form of Affirmation

Having no Reference to Cheed Dr. Kaufman Kohler's lecture yesterday morning in the Temple Bethel was upon "A Free Citizen's Oath." He said: "Whenever I am about to exercise my duty, either at the registration table to be equipped with the power to vote, or when before so me representative of the law I am to deposit an official statement. I am greatly appoyed at the inade. quate form in which the citizer i's oath is administered in this Democratic country. Is it in keeping with the spirit of our Constitution. which gives preference to no sect or belief, that the Christian Bible, with the symbol of the cross on its cover, is first handed to me so that I am compelled to state m y descent, and then have to declare my avers; on to the ordinary oath before I am allowed to offer my

nary oath before I am allowed to offer my solemn affirmation? Ought not an oath to which so considerable a portice of our best citizens justly object be abolished, and a solemn form of affirmation without regard to belief be substituted for it, with all the legal consequences entailed by the oath?

"Man's leadency to lie make so the oath necessary. The State does not concern uself with what people believe; it simply wants a secure pledge of the nonesty of a statement. The oath aiministered to officers under the Government is not of the character to impress one with the fact that the ois a Supreme Judge that protects the right and avenges wrong. Statistics give ampl a evidence of the increase of perjury. Has the State a right to apply the oath as a test of religious belief? Has it a right to treat the agnostic and the atheist as inferior to men who would forswear their lives for a loaf of bread?"

### Heard the Speech.

New Haven, Oct. 27 .- Theo young men, dressed as dudes, stood in the crowd in front of he Atlantic House in Bridge port last Saturday listening to Gov. Hill's ad fress. They were making fun of the speaker and of Democrats

making iun of the speaker and of Democrats in general. One of them speake up foud-enough to be heard by the people at anding ground.

"I'll bet \$100 the Democrats won't win."

A workingman standing: near by heard the offer, and, turning to the y-bung dude, said:

"I've listened to your talk long enough. Here's a hundred; step in to the hotel and but your money up."

The young man got very red in the face and slunk away through the crowd. After the speech the workingman said: "I only had a quarter, but I wanted to I sear the speech, and I did."

#### A Canadian View of the Sackville Incident. From the Mont real Post.

Lord Sackville evident by intended to do Mr. leveland a good turn in the setter he wrote to the Califormian who asked his advice how to vote. For a dipl ommon sense, not to say ast ateness. He departed from the rule that Ministers ac predited from foreign coun-The story that United States and Russian
war vessels are to back up Corea in proclaimmar her independence of China is evidently an rate it will have the effec & of depressing Democrati stock, and will be made the most of by the Republicant

> Af Democrat's I mallenable Right. From the New 1 Haven Register. THE SUN is right. The decision of the State
> Department forbidding ex-tiov. Wailer to take the
> stump in Connecticut is. "political prudery." What rights have Secretaries Bayard, Dickinson, and Fairchild as private citizens which Mr. Waller does not en-joy ? Connecticut need a the services of her most joy ! Connecticut need a the services of her most popu-lar Democrat. He, an I he alone, can set right the blunders of the manag ers. He should take the store

# The Sun s ad the Democracy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ten cousand hurrans for THE SCN. Your paper is the head and front of Democr. 127. It is first, last, and all the time the best Democ ratic paper in the United States. From my very soul I thank you for your support of leveland, Thurman. Hill, and Democratic principles PRIL MEMANUS. 24 South Water street PHILAPELPHIA, Oct. 27.

A Surprised Canadian Frontiersman. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have ead THE SUN of OCE. 10 containing the Hatfield-McCoy story. Be good end sugh to tell me if there is any law in that country. If s a why did it allow these th Coy boys to be det sined and tortured in that log school nouse by the Eegu intora for a day and night and afterward marched ou ; in defiance of law to be executed a ward marched out in defiance of law to be executed at will? When Gov. Wilson refused to give up acknowledged criminals, why did the supreme jurisdiction of the tinted states allow him to held them?

"It is the opinion of a few of in a tanadiam that if the supreme executive of the United States will stand by suntiallow such! awes, coid-booded, cowardly wre, these as the Hatfield gang their alberty, Canadia will, never be annexed to the linited States in for one ion, want to be Annexed to the linited States in for one ion, want to be a Yankee, but if I ever meet Jones Hatfield on this coasi he is a goner.

SIX MILE CREEK, B. C. Oct 21.

# Wo ald-be Voters Answered.

If a man move from the Thirteenth ward to BROOKLYS.

Not if the 1 gove is within thirty days of election, un less he is registered in the district from which he moved I came he se when under 12. My father has never been nature fixed. Can I obtain my papers when 21?
READER. No. You must wait until you're 23. You must have been here five years.

I came from Sullivan county Dec. 31 last, and am now staying in Jersey they. I was a minor when I left, but am now of age. Can I go home and vote from Sullivan I. L. B.

You can. If after registering I change my residence, can I vote You could have obtained on Friday or Saturday a cer tificate of removal, which would have enabled you to register in your new district. It is too late now, how

I have been in the South for three years, and have just returned to my home bors. Can I voto? J. T. U. If you are registered, yes. Can a sailor, not in port on registration days, vote without being registers 1?

A. B. C.

Two Foters -- You can't be debarred from voting this Asking Too Much.

Dumley (to Brown)-I say. Brown, did you thip in five dollars with the rest of the boys for the charity fund?

Hrown.—Ne. I can't afford to give away five dollars.
Dunney.—Well, that's the way I feel. By the way.

Brown. can you lend me a V for a few days!

Brown. can you lend me a V for a few days!

Brown.—Can't do it possibly Dunnley. Didn't I just
tell you that I can't afford to give away five dollars? A Tramp's Pride,

Woman (to tramp, kindly)-How would you like a pair of my husband's old shoes? Yours seem to

ike a pair of my husbands out shows, be dropping of your feet.

Tramp—I do need shoes, ma'am; what business is your firm to be shoes, and the shoes with the shoes of the shoe

MORE COMFORTS FOR TROOPS. Pood and Clothing Suited to the Wide Di

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- Improvement in the domestic economy of the army has been one of the marked features of military administration during the last few years. Such matters as bedding, clothing, and the ration have received more attention than was possible in war time, or in the days of reorganization, reducties which followed the civil war. Recreation is more generally sought for, as is shown, not only by the army base ball clubs, but by the billfard tables the enlisted men have established at some posts, and the gymnastic appliances and means for dramatic and musical entertainments. Post gardens supply fresh vegetables, which add to the variety and healthfulness of the diet. While much remains to be done, the tendency is toward more comfortable

barracks than of old. In the present series of annual reports three subjects affecting the health and comfort of the enlisted men are specially noted. One is a supply of clothing better suited to service in the Southern garrisons. Such clothing, it appears, has been issued to the troops in the Department of Texas, and has been received with such favor that the experiment will be continued in the Department of Arizona and the Depariment of the Missouri. For several years medical officers and others have called attention to the bad effects of keeping troops who

tion to the bad effects of keeping troops who serve in tropical climates sweltering in garments intended for a different temperature. A medical officer who took part in Gen. Miles's campaign against the hostile Apaches two years ago made this official report:

The uniform is totally unit for Sonora or along our southern boyer, and troops on expedit in where hard work is to be done have to have something lighter and clumy too a is unable to do more than a portion of the work he can do when properly dressed. It, instead of the heavy woulden c othing, something of the antice of stable of ratigue clothing were issued and with this a part of shoes with dicht uppers coming up to the antice part of shoes with dicht uppers coming up to the antice part of shoes with dicht uppers coming up to the antice part of shoes with dicht uppers coming up to the antice part of shoes with den the second be expected.

Other reports urged the same point, and last

Other reports urged the same point, and last year a summer uniform was issued conesting of coars, trousers, and overaits of bleached cetton duck for non-co-missioned officers and of unbleached for grivates. These uniforms have been found to do away with the necessity of issuing trousers of kersey of lighter quality, which have never been much called for. The change is not intended to increase the aggregate cost of clothing, since this summer attincis is sued to the troops at cost price, without increasing their manual money allowance. The Quartermaster-teneral's annual report also notes the following changes in clothing which Secretary Endicott has approved:

Be unce the allowance of three dreas coats and twelve pairs of trousers during an cull-turnt of the years to two coats and ten pairs of trousers unabling a saving of \$10,000 per annum. Increase the allowance of Revin glues of moon ed men from one to lour pure per from the pairs of the allowance of culton stockings from the pairs.

The food suitable for hot climates has also received consideration. The surgeon aircudy spoken of made this report on the subject: spoken of minds this report on the subject:

The ration as commonly issued is enough to keep a
man silve, but he sannot do a great deal of hard work
on it in this climate, or sectain long continued fatigue,
simply because he gets very little meat, and, as a rule,
poor bread. Bacon, half cooked and almost entirely fat,
is hardly attractive, even to a hungry man, when served
in a temperature of 15° and atthough it will suistain
life, it will not keep men in good condition. If corned
beef in cans could be insued, also rice, corn meal, and
out meal in place of a portion of the flour, the men
would get a change now and then.

The fact is that pork has been made largely in the army a sort of commercial currency for exchange, it being habitually returned in large quantities to the Subsistence Department in return for vegetables. It has been said that these issues, repurchases, and reissues may sometimes account for the condition which the pork at length reaches, causing it to be condemned by boards of survey; and another drawtinck to this system of exchange was adverted to by Gen. Stanley in his report of three years ago, namely, the limited period during which vegetables can be shipped:

Nearly one-haif or the pork issued by the Subsistence Department is sold back by the companies, thus showing the disable for it as a diet in this coinate, and that it is not a valuable part of the ration, but is used as a medium of exchange to the disadvantage of the solder. This matter results in almost depirium the soldier. This matter results in almost depirium the soldier of special investigation.

Surgeon-General Moore in his current report The fact is that pork has been made largely

it be made a subject of special investigation.

Surgeon-General Moore in his current report takes strong ground on this same subject:

The issue of sait pork as a part of the ration is generally condemned at Southern stations. The deficiency in the food supply at some of them comreds enlisted men to purchase fresh vegetables, while a portion of the ration is devoted to the maintenance of a regimental band and to other purposes entirely foreign to that of feeding the soldier.

band and to other purposes entirely foreign to that of feeding the soldier.

It may therefore be hoped that the subject of the revision of the ration will soon receive careful attention, and if the Surgeon-General's proposed calling of a sanitary beard should be adopted, the subjects of bathing inclidites, drainage, ventilation, and increased room in quarters will also be taken up.

Another point in which the condition of the enlisted man has been improved is in the adoption of menthly payments, instead of payments at longer intervals, for a great pair of the army. Gen. Rochester now suggests that a simpler form of pay roll for use at a part of the payments would facilitate the extension of the new system.

#### From New York to London by Rail, From the Portland Oregonia

People will, instead of risking the dangers

People will, instead of risking the dangers of an Atlantic trip and the horrors of mai de mer, as well as for the purpose of saving time, leave New York for London, via Portland and St. Petersburg and thus will be exemptified more fully the great speech of Senator Benton, when, in pointing from Washington toward the Pacific, he exciaimed: "There lies the East: there lies India!"

There are now two lines of railway running eastward from St. Petersburg toward the Ural mountains, one terminating at Orenburg and the other at Ekaterinburg, and the Czar has lately approved of a plan to build a railway continuing from the Ural mountains to the Pacific ocean, a distance of about 7,000 miles, including the 1,500 miles already constructed from St. Petersburg to the Ural. This road will have its eastern terminus at Vladivostock, which is situated at the furthest southern externity of itussian territory lying on the Pacific coast, on that side. This, of itself, will much shorten the trip from St. Petersburg to American Pacific coast ports, superinducing, as it will, a lie of steamers from Vladivostock to will. can Pacific coast ports, superinducing, as it will, a line of steamers from Vladivostock to American ports, across a much narrower portion of the Pacific ocean than that of the course of the steamers now plying between Vancouver and Yokohama.

and Yokohama.

But in a little time, comparatively, the route
will be all rail from St. Petersburg to New
York. The generation now growing up will make the trip. He Fell Into a Whale's Mouth.

# From the Minneapolis Tribun

"My narrowest escape from death," said Capt. F. D. Haskell, a retired sea Captain. "was when I fell, like Jonah, into the very mouth of a whale, which, however, did not swallow me, probably not thinking me a choice morsel. In my whaling days we didn't have the harpoon gun, but were obliged to row up close to the whale and harpoon him by a cast from the hand. This whale that I spoke of gave a sudden twist and throw me backward out of the boat. I tumbled squarely into his mouth, which hung open tourieen feet from jaw to jaw. He closed his mouth and crushed my legs rather gently for a whale, and let me go again, when I was picked up by one of the ship's boats. We got the which though."

Beginning a New Hundred on Every Floor From the Philadelphia Times. In numbering the rooms in the new Drexel building, the Philadelphia street system of numbers has been a lopted, the hundreds incating the floors. No. 1,036 indicates room 36 on the tenth floor and 815 indicates room 15 on the eighth floor.

Lord Sackville's Harangue

Privathe Washington Port.
Friends and feilow citizens:
I came not here to tak
I came here to write a letter
And I words it!
Did I hear somebody say
"thesing it!
Ab well, I can stand anything now,
I am no politican; I am no politican:
I was mere y trying to do in Rome
As the Romans do:
But I am no: built that way.
But I am no: built that way.
I confess that your blooming
American politics is too many for me.
And your blowded ed ore asso.
I didn't timble to the racket:
My turesguit is not so good
As my hitheright.
That be way I move more than that's why I know more now than that between wrote the letter, for which I am now suffering the panys of details. For which a substitute of the pengs of Retaliation. I'm agin retaliation anyhow! Let up on me I'm down and what's the use I'm down and what's the use I'm down and what's the use I'm down and to with not fix! I wot now, though.

Hears fruit I wot not of California Hears fruit I wot now. The last I'm and a mistake. Hut i have set a good example To netter politrians than I am—I down try to lie and of H. Put that in your pipe And smoke I'.

Fut that in your pipe And smoke I'm i'm and I'm i'm and I'm i'm and I'm i'm and I'm and I'm i'm and I

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. "I am not much of a newspaper man," one of the big rowd in the Gilsey House said the other nig but I'll tell you one thing, and that is, the American peo-ple, if they are to be judged by New Yorkera are more excited over the Sackwille case than about any other question now before the public not even exciteding the Presidential contest. The evening papers have published a short despatch announcing the fact that Mr. Phillips, our Minister at London, has sone down to Harneld to confer with Salisbury about giving fackville the sack; and every man that I have met since I have come up town has been full of this news. It is the talk of every group in every corner, in every cafe, and in e

t shows one thing in a pretty strong light, and that is

that though the patriotism of Americans lies deep and

pretty well out of sight, it is a very lively and enduring sort of an emotion when it is once excited." Mr. James G. Blaine, Jr., is quite a familiar figure to men about town and youngsters who are interested in tennis, racqueta and cricket. Most of the rounders and sporting men became acquainted with young Mr. liaine's somewhat pallid and elongated personality at Long Branch last summer. The youngest son of the Maine statesman was a prominent figure about the hotel plazas there, and the radiance which gibited from his alter's distinguished name litted the dud-like younger into prominence. He is thin, narrow in the shoulder, has drooping eyes, a little down on his upper lip, a nose that is neither Roman nor pug, wears high collars, very light brown gloves, and usually carries his arms akimbo. Yet Mrs. Blaine, who is now lying so ill at the New York Hotel, is a pretty and graceful young woman, with a rather retiring manner and an attractive smile She is still very young, but exceedingly popular with people who know her, and makes a distinctly favorable mpression even upon casual sightseers.

The American hotel clerk has been bitterly assailed luring the week, be an Englishman writing for the papers, with more bitterness than honesty. "No one ever appreciates him," said the foreign buyer

cheerful, and knowing hotel clerks from America would make London life a thousand times more agreeable than it is at present to American Maltors, if they held the reins of government in English hotels. There is no one man in any big hotel in Europe who can be depended upon to attend to the minor details of everyday life as wish to ask for mail, you must go and see the mailing clerk; if your luggage needs attending to you have to seek out the head porter, and the manager of the hotel has no conception at all of the duty or whereabours of the cashier There are, in other words, so many heads to the management of the big English and Bur hotels that a man is bewildered out of all reason and put to an end essumount of trouble through trying to find the right man. The great American institution of the hotel clerk may have some drawbacks, but, taken all i all he is a functionary whom we can never spare. In about thirty years he will turn up in Europe, and then they will have to thank America for one more good idea.

Judging from the frequency of polling places some parts of the city adjacent to Ninth avenue in the neigh-borhood of Forty-second street must nearly equal the famous Tenth ward in density of population. There are polling places sometimes on every block of Ninth ave nue in that neighborhood, and they are rarely more

Mayor Hewitt was in splendid spirits at the laying of the corner stone at the new Homosopathic Medical Col-lege. While the workmen were getting the stone into position he and the Hon. Roswell P. Flower kept a large you want to piace your money where it'll do the most good this campaign you go into the Eighth district. I'm told there are 8.019 Republican votes for sale there at \$5 a head," and his Honor laughed like a boy of 20.

School Commissioner Henry Schmitt prior to the can, but he voted for Cleveland. Now he is a stanch Harrison man and confidently predicts a sweeping Jarrison man and confidently predicts a swe Waterioo for Cleveland in the State of New York. Upper Broadway looks tike a picture gallery on Sun

all closed between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets on the seventh day of the week, there is an abelutely unrivalled field for bill-board advertising. Three sheet posters, elaborate lithographs, photographs, engravings, prints, and, in fact, pictorial advertisement of all sorts, are posted upon boards or frames, and the tion of Broadway with them. Pictures are leaned against shop windows, hung on the iron doors, and i some instances cover half the front of a building. It seems to be a good plan all around for the working peo-ple, whose only holiday occurs on Sunday, wander along from one board to another, peering carerly at the theatrical wares that are so attractively set for

The dangers of the tank species of play were illustratthe most popular and daring of tank actors. In every deep is constructed and sunk into the stage. It is filled with water and represents a river. In the co play the heroine tumbles or is thrown into the tank, and then Mr. Harrison makes a thrilling dive from a dangerous elevation into the water and rescues her. Both of them get soaked to the skin every night, of course, and cold when they leave the theatre. Mr. Harrison's first experience was unfortunate, for, in diving he twisted his neck in such a fashion that he was ill for many weeks and finally rose to learn that his head was twist ed immovably toward his right shoulder, and that he was threatened with paralysis of the right side. He has recently had a portion of the spinal bone removed in the neck, and this has restored flexibility to his neck. The operation was both dangerous and painful but the results are happy, and Mr. Harrison will continue t dive into his tank amid thunders of applause, and with tota' disregard for such puny and insignificant things

as backbones and twisted necks.

Students of the French ianguage could have been French as she is upoke, desivered with a great degree of vigor and force on the corner of Thirtieth street and Broadway during the matines of the Coquelin-Hading troups on Saturday. Half a dozen women of Mr. Abadway to get away from the rush of Democratic paraders, who were whooping things up on the easter side. Hence they had to cross Broadway and Thirtie street during the rain. The conditions were almost be-youd description. Gangs of laborers have been heaving Broadway upside down for several weeks now, and the result on Saturday was mud. It was ankle deep, extended up over the sidewalks, and formed a veritable sea of fifth, through which the unhappy pedestrians were obliged to splash their way. The French actress lifted their skirts, glanced at their dainty looked about in absolute dismay. It was nearly two o'clock, and there was no time to be lost, and so, with a inal series of expletives and opinions, they started and ploughed their way to the stage door. They held the skirts well up from deflement, but their boots were shockingly caked with mud. One of the women, infeed, sank so far down in the mud that is absolutel covered her highly laced boots up to the very tops. It may be added that the ladies who came out of the matinees afterward from the Bijou, Daly's, and Walack's Theatres suffered the same fate. New Jersey Democrats and Republicans alike will re

oice in the news that Comptroller Edward J. Anderson will probably pull through the complication of disorders that has stretched him on his back since last May. He officeholder in New Jersey. His popularity is evidenced by his having been elected for six consecutive terms of three years such to the Court of the s probably the most widely known and mor hree years each to the Comptrollership. He is a Repul ican, and has always led his ticket. He was reclected for his sixth term last fall. Last spring he strained his ankle, and went to Charleston. Canada for a good rest. As he got off the train at Charleston his ankle gave way. and he fell heavily, fracturing his left thigh and leg in three places. The station was three ; grant Canucks thought his knee should be bent, and laid him out on the seat of the wagon with his broken leg hanging over the dashboard. With the joiting of the ragon over a rough country road Comptroller Ander-on was unconscious on his arrival. It was months before he could be moved to his home in Somerville. There his doctor fell sick, and Mr. Anderson mea got the pneumonia. The combination nearly killed him When he recovered from pa-umonia and before his roken bones were well knit, symptoms of heart diswere discovered, and until a short time ago his life was lespaired of. Recent reports from somerville say that all danger is now past, and the popular Comptroller rill be seen about his old baunts in Trentor

The talk is revived of establishing in New York a body f mounted militia after the style of the famous city roupe in Philadelphia. The title of the New York Husare has been abandoned with the husser uniform a braided jacket will in all likelihood be adopted it is so eminently fitted for a horseman's garment. The placed upon a high social basis. The fact is, it is genplaced upon a high social basis. The fact is it is generally conceded that the social part of the scheme is where its weakness lies. In Philadelphia there is no such tremendous difference between the swells of one club and the swells of another, as in New York city, and hence it was possible to amaignmate the good horsemen of the town into the city troupe. In New York the end different eliques in society is no strong that it is felt the difficulties of organization will be very great, but it is bolloved that the coming exhibition of the city troups at the horse show in Medicon Square Garden next month will have the effect of firing New Yorkers so that the much talked of plan will take definite shape.

MILE ON THE FREE LIST.

The Parmers Uneasy Over a Provision of &

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., Oct. 28 .- The milk prolucers of the southern and central counties of the State, engaged in supplying the product to the New York city market, are considerably exercised over the provision of the Mills tariff bill which puts fresh or raw milk on the freatist. It is feared that without the protective duty now imposed of two cents a quart, milg may be imported from Canada in disastrons competition in price with the home product. The border province of Ontario is known to be a highly productive dairy region, largely peopled by thrifty and enterprising Scotch farmers, and many Yankees have gone over there and started creameries and cheese factories on the United States plan. Before the Mills proposition for putting milk on the tree list was thought of, the dairymen of that region had canvassed plans for shipping their products to New York. In fact, shipments to the States have already begun, for the returns of receipts from customs show that tariff duties amounting to \$4.202 were collected during the year ending June 30, 1858, on fresh milk received from Canada at the ports of Cape Vincent and Plattaburah, N. Y., Detroit and Port Huroll, Mich., and Burlington, Vt.

A lew years ago, in the infancy of the milk traffic, it was generally believed that the product could not be transported by rail for any considerable distance and delivered in a fresh and wholesome condition. The proposition to bring milk to market from points beyond the Catskill and Shawangunk ranges was thought to be absurd. But the refrigerator car system has wheel out the supposed burriers of long distance, to the extent that milk from New York has been delivered sweet and fresh in San Francisco. many Yankees have gone over there and

Fork has been delivered sweet and fresh in San Francisco.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Ontario and Western, and West Shore Hall-roads are transporting milk over their lines by daily trains from points in Chenango, Madison, and Oneida counties, 225 to 250 miles distant from New York. Every senson these and other milk-carrying lines are compelled by the ever-incressing demands of the city market to remiout into new milk-producing territory for additional supplies. An extension of the traisite 100 miles north of its pre-ent bounds in central New York would open up the productive milk region of Canada. The freight rates charged by the railroads for carrying the milk to market varies from 35 to 38 cents per forty quart can. An ordinary refrigerator car will quart can. to market varies from 35 to 35 cents per jorty-quart can. An ordinary refrigerator car will hold 280 to 300 caus. Each car, therefore, pays the company running it about \$105 freightage per frip—a profitable traffic, even though car-ried on over long lines of transportation.

#### Romance and Stern Reality. From the Philadelphia Times

Here is a little nuptial story that shows how hard it is when romance faces stern reality. A certain hand-ome young man in a far-rof foreign land, connected with a braining house, became acquainted with a Philadelphia lade who transacted some money matters there. He fell in love with the heir-ss, and showed his ardor by travelling long distances to be manber. She returned to Philadelphia. He followed, was accepted, and they were married.

But the young man, with the economic ideas of his fatherland, found that a fashlomble wedding in this land of extravagance was a more expensive matter than he had imagined. The arrangements were no sconer well under why than he discovered that it would cost five or ten times as much to be married in style here as it would at home. He did not mind the passage over of his best man and relatives, but the estimates for the enterer, the florist, and so on were what went against his grain. Every move, he found, cost chormously here and in vain be tried to reduce the innending outlay. As it had been given out that he was rich, he had assumed as his share of the wedding arrangements giving a reception and supper after the ceremony. It also became important to the bridegroom.

Many weeks have now passed since the wedding festivities, and the bridegroom is anxiously sought for, though his whereabouts are at present unknown. Florists, musicians, when men and various others who contributed to the joy of that nuptial feast are all in a state of anxiety, wondering if the bridegroom contains the men and various others who contributed to the joy of that nuptial feast are all in a state of anxiety endering if the bridegroom is of anxiety wondering if the bridegroom is anxiety and the property of the mental case of the west. how hard it is when romance faces stern reality A certain handsome young man in a far-

Hints About Horses, From Medical Classics.

It costs more to keep a poor horse than it does o keep a good one. keep a good one. Change the feed for your horses often enough

to keep a good one.

Change the feed for your horses often enough to make them relish it.

Improper leeding is the cause of nine out of ten cases of sickness among horses.

Every time you worry your horses you shorten their lives and days of usefulness.

Sweat and dust cause the borse's shoulders to gail. So do poor, ill-fitting collars.

The temperature of water for horses is not en much of an object as the purity of it. While it is best to have the water cool, it is more important to have it free from all impurities.

Mares in foal should have evereise and mederale work, and under no circumstances should they be subjected to harsh trea ment, nor should they ever be allowed to go where they would be in danger of being frigitened.

The hoise which can plough an acre while another is going five, independent of all considerations of amusement, tasto, or what is called Jancy, is absolutely worth twice as much to the owner as the other.

Affection cannot be pounded in. Kind treatment insures the affection of an animal, while roughtreatment is sure to cause its hatred.

It is alike dangerous to other horses and mea to spare the life of a glandered horse. Glanders is a highly contagious, incurable disease, and

It is alike dangerous to other horses and men to spare the life of a glandered horse. Glanders is a highly contagious, incurable disease, and as a rule fatal in the human subject.

When horses are suffering from the bites of files or stings of other in-sects, sponge the paris that cannot be protected by nets with water in which in-sect powder has been mixed—a table-spoonful to two gallons of water.

Of two colts similar in disposition and sense one may develop into a steady and valuable family horse, while the other may be vicious, treacherous and unsafe—all because of a difference in the men handling them.

-News comes to Greenwich, Conn., that the Rev. F. L. H. Poit, a young men of that place who went out to China about a year ago as a missionary, has married Miss S. N. Wong, whose father was his first Chinese convert to Christianity.

... The richest Japanese outside of the royal amily is said to be R. Kondo of the Mining University of Japan. He is the operator of sixteen gold, siver, and copper mines, and is about to visit the Lake Superior mining districts in order to get a knowledge of the min ing machinery used there. -The workmen at the smelting works, sear Portland, Me., are paid on Mondays. On a recent

Monday night the night shift got their money, and then went to work as usual, there being six men in one room. About 11 o'clock a gang of men, with their faces covered by masks, rushed in and demanded the men money. At the same time they attacked them. One of the workings, who stood near the door, grabbed a crow bar and dealt one of the robbers a blow on the head knocking him down. Another workman pulled a rope and set a steam whistle shricking; and at this the high waymen took fright and made off, carring their inse

-The late Rev. H. G. Stover, who preached or many years in the towns of Washington county, Me. was recentric. but almost always on the right side life never hesitated to ask for money for others, and never of supplies, if frank answers were not made to his ques ious he would walk into the kitchen or pantry or cella and inspect the supply of provisions for himself. What were met he distributed among the poor. When he had nothing to give himself he did not heattate to go to the store kept by his weathliest deacon and order perhaps a barrel of flour sont to a certain family, and after it had been delivered, he would say, in an unanswersbie manner: "By the way, deacon, just charge that floor to the Lord."

-The story comes from Paris of a certain Baron, a man of society, unmarried gay. He discovered one day that he was growing decidedly baid. The overy worried him; but much thought on the sal Sect resulted happily. He went to a wigmaker and or dered eight wigs, each made of hair just the color of his own, and just the quality, and each dressed just as he jarranged his own locks. The wige differed only the length of their hair. In one it was quite short. It the second it was a little longer; in the third lenger still; and so on, until No. 8, which was of quite longer bair. The Saron put on his short-haired wig diet; and wore it a week; then he put on No. 2, and wore that a week; and so until he was wearing No. 8, when some one was pretty sure to say: "Good gracious Haron, why don't you get your hair cut!" Then the laron would put on No. 1, happy at the thought that he had illy solved the great wig problem.

-An illustration of the progress which has vessel was about 8,000 indicated horse power in the case of the ships Dandolo, Duillo, infexible, and Admiral Duperro. In 1881-2 the Italia and Lepanto were being constructed, with the enormous figure, each of 18,000 indicated horse power; and now the Italian " ernment has in progress the Re Umberto and Similard and lastly the Sardegna, the engines for which restructed by a Naples company, are to develop near 25,000 indicated horse power. Among the various is tures of note in this remarkable vessel, as describscrew. The working machinery also comprises eighters return-tube boilers, having each four furnaces, and the working pressure will be 150 pounds to the square inch. The pieton speed is rated at 1,020 feet per miquid